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Sunday Morning, November 12, 1916.

WELL, HE'S ELECTED.

The president is elected for the next four years. Is he the right man? Is he the wrong? You think you know, but you don't. Nobody will know until two or three of the four years are over. Only time can tell what he will do, and whether what he does will or will not be for the country's best and lasting interests.

But for better or worse, we have put him in with our own ballots. He's there because most of us want him. And even if we don't agree with the majority there's a certain satisfaction in it anyhow.

Because, somehow, the majority of decent, settled citizens aren't really going to let the country go to the dogs. And the country as a whole has a fine and buoyant way of coming back after mistakes have been made with it. Constructive public opinion never stays under for any length of time.

And whether under Democratic or Republican administrations, a great many things have been getting better all the while. We aren't going very far back into barbarism no matter who sits in the seat of honor. There are too many of us who want to go ahead. We are going to build better country roads, pave more city streets, raise the standards of our schools, give the laborer a steadily increasing share of the benefits of his labor, diminish the number of railroad accidents, increase the practice of temperance and self-control. No forces for evil can have more than a temporary influence upon our civilization. Evil bears within itself the seeds of its own disintegration. Good alone prevails in the long run.

Suppose we did think we'd rather have that other man for president or governor or councilman or what not. The man we've elected is there. It's up to us to help him do the best he can for the good of us all. Let's drop all our bitterness and all our grouches and all our petty partisanship into the fire that burns up the counted ballots. All together now—forward!

PROSPERITY PASSED AROUND.

According to a recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency national banks in the towns and small cities of the country, had at the time the largest deposits and resources in the history of the national banking system. This showing is due largely to the Federal Reserve Act by which the money is distributed more widely instead of being concentrated in a few centers.

This condition, the statement goes, is in striking contrast to that of a few years ago, when each year there was a strain to get money for moving the crops in the various agricultural sections. The country banks were dependent on the big financial centers where their surplus money was deposited so that interest could be obtained when local call was slack. If money happened to be in special demand in New York for stock gambling purposes or for legitimate employment, the country banks were greatly hampered in their efforts to aid their customers. Ability to obtain money for the industries of each particular locality is an important factor in the prosperity of the community.

It is a progressive step long needed by the people and enacted only when the Democratic party came into power.

SABOTAGE—ACTUAL AND MENTAL.

Sabotage is the philosophy that makes a virtue of disloyalty. It is the credo of the shirker, and the hannah of the loafer. It is the doctrine of destruction and the catechism of the terrorist, says Fred E. Ruslander in American Industries for September.

It is the culmination of the sneaking, unmanly, un-American indecent premeditations that have piled up odium on the heads of decent employers for ten decades.

It is all of this, and could be more, and still be dismissed were it not for the fact that so many of working men and working women in America believe in it, in theory, if they do not put it in actual practice.

Not long ago an official of one of the big tire factories discussed sabotage with me. I told him it meant, in actuality, a wooden brake shoe, that it came from the word sabot, a wooden shoe, that it originally meant the act of braking an engine or vehicle, but that it would mean, sooner or later, the act of breaking an industry.

"You can't tell me decent American workers would stoop to anything like that," he cried. "That's the

trouble with you writers; you get cracked on these subjects."

Now it so happened that I was in the city where this man's plant is located during a recent strike. I attended a meeting of the strikers, and I heard, later, a discussion as to the strategy in overcooking the rubber. I happen to know that this is a most frequent occurrence in that particular plant. Just what it costs to have vats of rubber destroyed I don't know. I know little about the making of rubber. What I do know is that last month an acquaintance of mine told me more than \$100,000 worth of raw material had been destroyed for this corporation since the men returned to work.

In this instance, sabotage is performed by individuals and not by the whole body of workers.

The spirit of sabotage rides rampant through the land. It shows in strikes, in unrest, in politics.

It is here, and it must be eliminated.

The poison has been scattered broadcast and industry, because in the beginning it was at fault and dared not raise its voice, now suffers for dead evils and has acquired the habit of silence. Industry should have given the first argument, and put the agitator labor under the disadvantage, instead of allowing the profession distemper to beat it to the punch.

It did not, and is now paying the penalty. There is a solution, however. Shall I state it? Re-establish the personal equation in business. No man will commit sabotage against another.

THE WASTED WATER.

The scarcity of fuel in Switzerland, Italy and France has inspired a great movement for the developing of water power since the war began. Now Canada is making a similar effort. Engineering experts say that there are available for commercial purposes, even outside of the northwest territories, nearly 18,000,000 horsepower, as against the 1,700,000 horsepower already utilized. It is expected that within fifteen years the aggregate power derived from the country's "white coal" will amount to 8,000,000 horsepower.

Canada, in spite of her war burden and her comparatively small population and capital, actually seems to be going ahead in this direction faster than the United States. We have a total of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 hydro-electric horsepower in use, with 30,000,000 more available in streams flowing through the public domain. One of the most vital factors in the development of our national resources is the utilization of this vast reservoir of energy that is now running to waste.

The loss is especially impressive just now, with a fuel famine and coal selling at ruinous prices everywhere. Too many communities are paying those prices when they have abundant resources for cheap power, heat and light right at their doors. The intelligent development of such resources would not only benefit local populations but, by easing the demand for coal, would lower the cost of fuel everywhere, and at the same time lower the cost of products in whose manufacture the fuel expense plays an important part.

The settlement of this problem has been too long delayed. There is plenty of capital in the country today eagerly awaiting an opportunity to go into hydro-electric development. The government should get busy immediately and work out a feasible plan for public and private cooperation in turning the running water into wealth.

ARE WE TOO PROSPEROUS?

From a large and well-organized middle western city comes a lamentation that prosperity is dulling the ears of the well-to-do to the cry of those in need. Its Associated Charities has come almost to the end of its borrowing power. Its Babies' Dispensary will soon have to close its milk laboratory. Its Visiting Nurse office can fill but a small percentage of its calls for help, because it has had to discharge its nurses for lack of funds. Its settlement houses have given up some of their most useful classes. Its Brotherhood Club, which looks out for the man just out of jail and gives him a place to stay while he is getting a job and getting used to living straight, is very near the point of being obliged to give up. Its Humane Society is in a similar way. Its Home for Girls in trouble cannot care for any more girls.

Why? Because easy-going people think there's no need of giving this year. "Everybody has a job this year. Why should we give?"

It is true that more people than ever before have jobs. But they have not always had them. And there is in every city, town, village and countryside a large heritage of sufferers from the years when jobs were few. The fathers who can't take jobs now because they are dying of tuberculosis, the mothers who died leaving small children because they had to go to work too soon after the last baby was born, the young girl whose temptation proved too great for the trifling self-control which was all she was taught in a youth of poverty—these are all with us. It would take at least a generation of unalloyed prosperity to eliminate such as these.

This is by no means the year to stop giving. It is the year to give more than ever. Let the welfare associations pile up a little surplus against a rainy day. It would give them such an impetus that perhaps this year some of the ever-recurrent problems might be solved permanently.

It takes at least a slight accumulation of money surplus to produce leisure. And it takes at least a few hours a day of leisure from grinding toil to work out new ideas. For every reason in the world, both alternative and constructive, this is the year to give generously to those who care for our less fortunate brothers.

Gen. Von Hindenburg says that if the war goes on much longer "Europe will bleed to death and America and the colored races will be our heirs." We don't presume to speak for Africa; but as for ourselves, we don't want any such heritage.

WAR SUMMARY

Violent fighting is again in progress at various points on eastern and western fronts, but no great change in the positions of the opposing armies has yet been reported.

General Haig's men in an attack in the Thiepval-Courcellette area, London relates, have taken 1,000 yards of the

Regina trench. Another portion of this trench was taken October 21. Berlin says that only a small portion of an advance trench was entered.

Crown Prince Rupprecht failed in an attack against the French lines in the neighborhood of Dendercourt, south of the Somme, Paris recounts. Berlin states that a French attack in the Sully-Salliseul sector was repulsed. In aerial combats on the western front, the Germans brought down ten entente aeroplanes and the French put four

German machines out of action.

The Russian and Rumanian advance in Dobrudja toward the Tchernavoda-Constanza railway line continues. Petrograd reports that occupation of two towns along the Danube between Hirsova and Tchernavoda. A belated official report from Sofia admits entente successes, but Berlin continues to report no change in the area under Field Marshal von Mackensen control. Unofficially it is reported that von Mackensen has been driven back to the railway line.

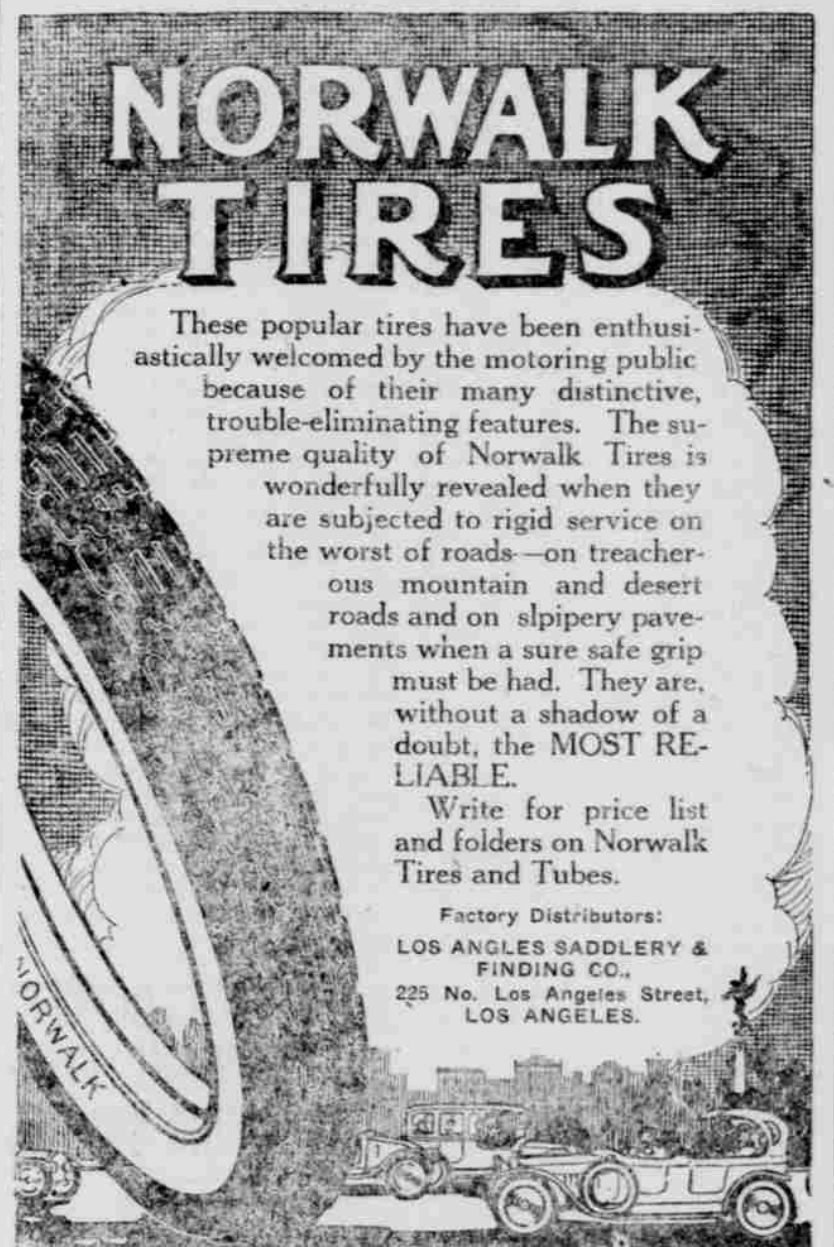
Both the Austro-Germans and Rumanians claim successes along the Transylvanian and Rumanian frontier.

South of Predeal Berlin records an advance for Archduke Charles, while Bucharest claims the capture of a trench near Dragoslavl and of Mount Frutze on the left bank of the Alt river.

Dr. W. L. Moss of Baltimore, returning from Harvard expedition into valley of Maranon, in Peru, reports the discovery in this hitherto unexplored region of two ancient cities.

Arizona, 55; Indiana, 0.

At Tucson—University of Arizona, 55; U. S. Indian Training School, (Phoenix), 0.



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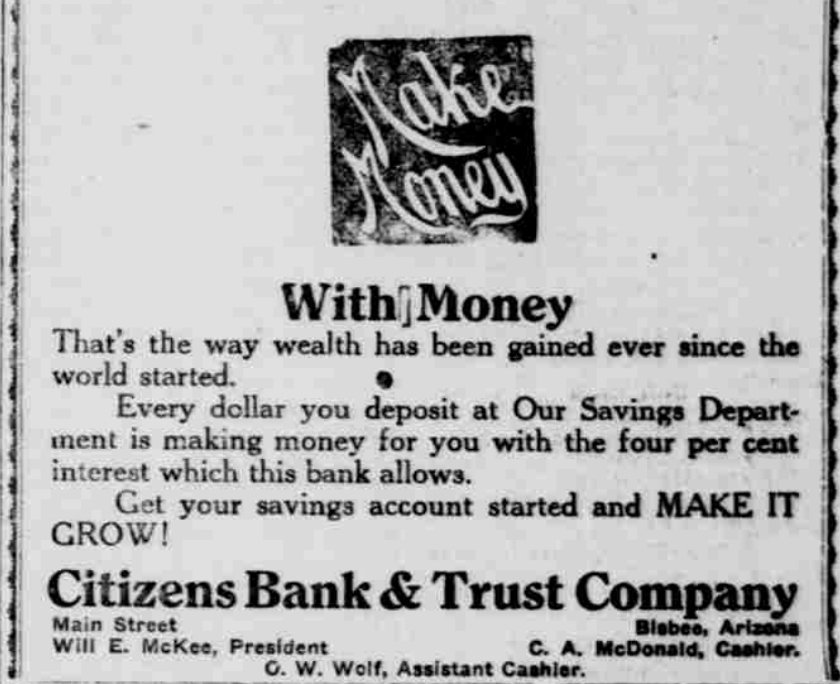
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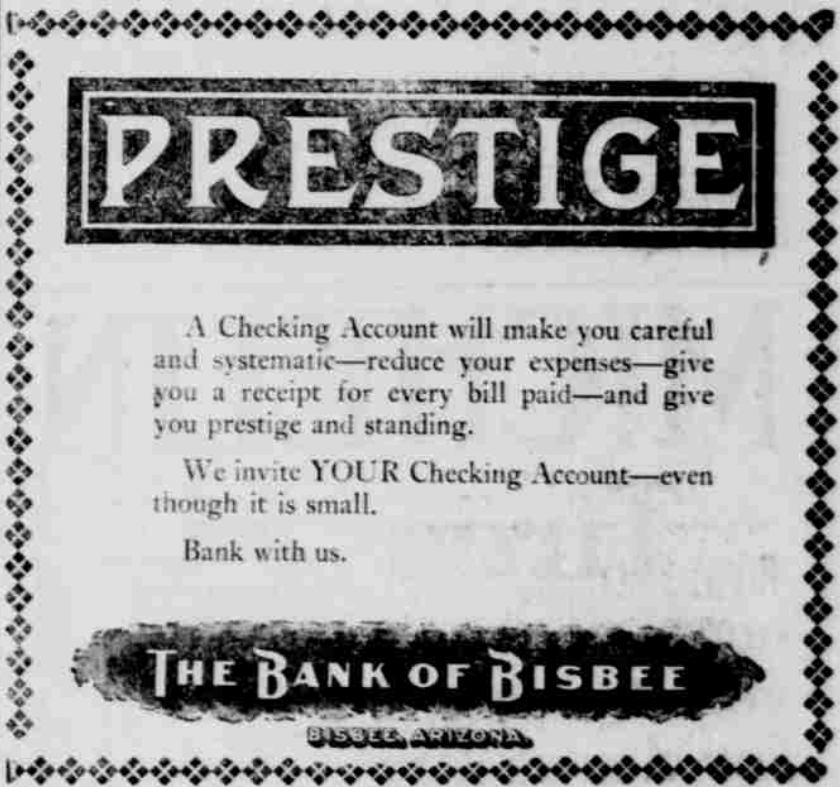
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